REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

GAZETTE.

...iption to the *Bombay* ...as follows :—

...Delivered free.

...Rs. 60
... 31
... 16

...ENTS.

... 8 As. per Line.
... 4½ „ „
... 2½ „ „
...ages, double the above
...are to be inserted for a consider-
...bay be made.

...T ADVERTISEMENTS.

...three lines relating to such matters
...rds, Situations, Wanted or Servants
...Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence,
Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,739 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. WITHERS, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 31st May 1877.

The PATNA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on TUESDAY, the 22nd May and on THURSDAY, the 24th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th May 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ...der J. POLLOCK, on THURSDAY, the 17th May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bassorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, on ... 140 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, May 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S.S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 573 Tons, 135 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 22nd May, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

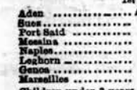
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. INDIA, Captain ... TO-DAY, viz. on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. She will be followed by the

S. S. MACEDONIA,
2,372 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 13th June, and by the

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,694 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on SATURDAY, the 19th May, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,160 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June,
and by

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa in connection with the Rubattino S. S. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 475
Do. do. Naples	„ 460
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 9th May 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st May.
...IVA	2609	450	G. Lee	28th do.
...	2726	450	C. Perrins	1st June.
...	1895	250	C. Fraser	8th June.

...rs are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, AN-...VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and ...AMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. pro-...ct by the others Passengers ...direct to Southampton ; ...go vessels at Suez, and those for Ancona, Venice, ...Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria. ...small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, ...3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 28th May, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. CATHAY, (2,982 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain R.T. DUNDAS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 25th May 1877.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 14th May 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.		
BANGALORE	2,63	500	Capt G.N. Hector,	26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead,	23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th April 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT. TO SAIL ABOUT 22ND MAY.

THE fine new Iron Steamer MANGROVE,
Captain GEORGE PEARSE, 2,150 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, Cabins and Saloon on Deck. Stewardess on board.

FARE ..... Rs. 450

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL ABOUT 25TH MAY.
THE SPLENDID SCREW STEAMER COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND,
1,636 Tons, 500 H. P., CAPTAIN JOHN BAIN.

THIS popular Steamer was built expressly for the India Trade with Saloon and Cabins on deck, which are fitted with every comfort and convenience.

FARE TO LONDON ..... Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ ..... „ 350

The Steamer is now in Bombay harbour and lying near Masagon Bunder.

For passage and further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co will sell by Public Auction, at 4 o'clock P. M., at their room, Meadow Street, No. 41, the following goods :—

A quantity of grey dhoties, shirting and madapollam, 10 cases chintz.

On account of concern.

25 bales G. Shirting.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 16th May 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
AUCTION SALE of Tobacco Bales at the Elphinstone Bunder, Tobacco Warehouse.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Company, will sell by Public Auction, at the above Warehouse, by order of the Official Assignee H. C. and on account and risk of Shah Tranjiwandas Harjiwandass, who lately traded at Bombay, firstly under the name of Shah Goculdas Saikurchand an insolvent, the following :—

Number of bales of tobacco (into small convenient lots to suit the purchasers.)

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN ..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*,

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy. 25 pp.

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

Now Ready.
THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY
OF
INDIAN FAMINES.
BY ALFRED H. BROWNE.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY.
SECOND EDITION OF
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY,
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE *HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE*,
WITH REPLIES TO "K."
By "H."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
PRICE—RS. 3 PER COPY.

CONTENTS :

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16,
GRAND
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

HAMLET! HAMLET!!

MR. JOHN MORRIS,
In his wonderful Protean Entertainment.

LITTLE ETTA,
In a new Impersonation.

THE INCOMPARABLE QUARTETTE,
MESSRS. NORVILLE,
NORMAN,
FERRELL AND
ARNOLD.

DAVE CARSON
IN NEW LOCAL HITS AND ORIGINAL "JOKATIVES."

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

MESSRS. CARSON WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Introductory Overture ..... Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—"Away, Away" ..... Dave Carson's Choir.
(From "Masaniello.")
Ballad—Golden Hours ..... Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Comic—Don't You Hear the Shanghai Crowing ..... „ Geo. Norville.
Serenade—When the Moon with Glory Brightens ..... „ J. B. Ferrell.
Ballad—Come like a Beautiful Dream ..... „ H. Norman.
Comic—Do-o-o-ant Pinch my Chumrah ..... Dave Carson.
Song—Don't Forget to Write ..... „ Geo. Norville.

FINALE TO PART FIRST,
THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

THE EMPRESS OF THE SALTATORIAL ART,
LITTLE ETTA,
In her great Impersonation of
THE MERRY ROMP,
AS PERFORMED BY HER UPWARDS OF FIFTY NIGHTS IN NEW YORK.

ORPHEUS QUARTETTE,
"THE SOLDIER'S LOVE."
MESSRS. NORVILLE, NORMAN, FERRELL, AND ARNOLD.

MEMORIES OF FATHERLAND ;
OR
THE PRUSSIAN BLACK,
DAVE CARSON.

CAVATINA ..... Robert Le Diable.
MRS. DAVE CARSON.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY
MR. JOHN MORRIS
In his astonishing Protean Entertainment, Incomprehensible to the beholder, in which he will introduce

SEVEN DISTINCT CHANGES, "Gil Blas" opposite in character and costume, and rapid as the lightning flash,

Without leaving the Stage and in full view of the Audience. The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with a Laughable and Original Sketch, entitled

HAMLET ;
OR, THE DARK ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

Hamlet ..... Dave Carron.
Queen ..... Mr. Geo. Norville.
Polonius ..... „ J. B. Ferrell.
Ghost ..... „ H. Arnold.

INTRODUCING THE SOUTHERN PLANTATION SONG AND DANCE,
"COME DOWN WITH THE BRASS TACKS."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1
Children in Arms	Rs. 50.		

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock—Trouble begins at 9.

Tramcars, Palkees and other conveyances may be ordered for 11-15.

DAVE CARSON'S United Minstrel and Burlesque Album, containing the Bengalee Baboo and 24 other Popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, can be obtained at the Doors. Price Re. 1, Original Price Rs. 2.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from Bombay on leave MR. J. L. STIPPERGER will ACT for ME as AGENT of this Company here.

J. JANNI,
Agent Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1877.

NOTICE.

HAVING PURCHASED the COTTON PRESSING ESTABLISHMENT that belonged to the late Firm of Messrs. A. and R. CROWE, Tuticorin, we are now prepared to buy, press, and ship Cotton on the usual terms.

DARLEY, BUTLER & Co.

Tuticorin, 1st May 1877.

WANTED, two competent ASSISTANTS for the New Colaba Company—one to attend to the Wharves and Presses ; the other for Office work. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem each. Applications will be received up to SATURDAY, the 26th May, inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New Colaba Company, Limited, 12th May 1877.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a BUNGALOW on the Bandora Hill, till the end of June. For Rent and other particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

THE BHOWNUGGER MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 22nd May 1877, at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 5, Elphinstone Circle, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1876.
2. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

4 and 5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th May 1877.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PONY WANTED for HARNESS and SADDLE. Height 13-1. Address "W.," Cooperage, Esplanade.

THE LONDON, opposite the Post Office. BILLIARDS, FIRST CLASS TIFFINS and COLD SUPPERS.

TO BE LET, for six months from the middle of June, a small well furnished BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, Furnished, for the MONSOONS, an Upper Storey of a large HOUSE in Middle Colaba. Rent moderate. Apply to "W. M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, a portion of an OFFICE above Messrs. Owen and Okell, also a ROOM on the top of the same building. Apply to Framjee Cowasjee Marker.

FOR SALE, a small white Maltese TERRIER, suitable for a lady, guaranteed pure bred. Apply to HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE, Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

FOR SALE, TWO PIANOS—1st, by Collard and Collard, nearly new, Patent Square ; 2nd, TRICORD SEMIGRAND, strong, by BAUER, St'sburg. To be seen at M. HOWELLS, 34, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

MECHANICAL Engineer.—Wanted Employment in Bombay or up-country by a European possessing first-class certificates granted by Indian and Home Board of Trade also speaks the language fluently ; address F, E., *Bombay Gazette*.

SUPPLIES FOR THE MONSOON.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, for these months, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS;
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS,
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the to refuse of Bazaar uctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the most perfect Mixture for tropical consumption, MANUFACTURED DAILY, thus ensuring that freshness and delicacy of Aroma, (a smoker's special charm), so difficult to secure in India.

Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. Tin—Re. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN LEAF BIRDS EYE."
DELICIOUSLY FRAGRANT.
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Tin.

Mr. Neuberg has much pleasure in notifying fresh arrivals, in magnificent condition, of his most favorite Birds eye.

NEUBERG'S VIRGINIAN HONEY DEW.
Recommended to those who enjoy a pleasant full-flavored smoke,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. packet.

NEUBERG'S GOLDEN SHAG.
Highly recommended, possessing within itself the delicate aroma of Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fullness of Virginia.
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. packet.

AMERICAN TOBACCOS.

Golden Block	Rs. 3	0 per lb.
Honey Dew	„ 2	8 „
Bright Cavendish	„ 2	0 „

FOR GENERAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

H. M. the King of Portugal has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & Co., who have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.
APOLLINARIS WATER.

We have accepted the AGENCY for the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For Analysis, Testimonials, and Prices see the Company's Advertisement.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE.
Our Own Bottling.

	NET CASH. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs. A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.....per doz.	6 4	6 12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.....per doz.	4 4	4 12	

COOPER, A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND LONDON PORTER.
Bottled by the London Cooper Company.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.....per doz.	6	4	6 12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.....per doz.	4	4	4 12	

GUINNESS'S STOUT.
Bottled by Moline and Company.

Casks containing 3 doz. Qts.....per doz.	6	8	7 0	*Duties included.*
Casks containing 6 doz. Pts.....per doz.	4	8	5 0	

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies and Traders will be liberally treated.
WE ASK THEIR SUPPORT.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

LOCAL AGENTS.
MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, AND MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.
Borah Bazaar Street. Poydoni.
Bombay, January 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
LEAL AGENTS.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL,
MATHERAN.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
JEEVANJEE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.

FROM H. AND C. BALLANSQUES, BORDEAUX—		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 per doz.	Qts.
Les Canons	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28	„

HOCKS.

FROM G. M. PASSEMARE SON, MAYENCE, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 per doz.	Qts.
Doidesheimer	„ 17	„
Liebfraumilch	„ 22	„
Steinwein (in glass jugs)	„ 22	„
Hochheimer	„ 24	„
Ruedesheimer	„ 26	„
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„

CHAMPAGNE.

Theoph Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	Rs. 44 per doz.	Qts.
Real Eugene Clicquot	„ 49	„
do.	„ 22-8	„ Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 3-4 per doz.	Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S India Ale	„ 5	„ Qts.
Do.	„ 3	„ Pts.
INDIA PALE ST. PAULI BREWERY, Bremen	„ 5-8	„ Qts.
Do. do.	„ 3-8	„ Pts.

BRANDY.

FROME and ROGEE'S 3 Stars Cognac, excellent quality	Rs. 30 per doz.	Qts.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.—BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. Sold in tins 1s and Bottles, by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A stylish and good working pair of Grey Australian Mares both go well in single and double harness and both have been ridden. Rs. 1,400.

A pair of large and powerful dappled Grey Pegu Ponies, 6 years 13 hands, both go well in either single or double harness. Rs. 900.

A well bred and powerful Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-3½ high, is well broken to single and double harness and rides, would make a good Charger. Rs. 700.

A very handsome and thorough-bred Waler Mare "Dagmar," 6 years, 14 3½ high, well broken to saddle, and has been broken to harness. Rs. 600.

A well bred Cadry Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 14 high, an exceedingly pleasant saddle horse and showy, with good paces. Rs. 300.

A young and powerful Bay Arab, 4 years, 14-2 high, is well broken to single and double harness and goes well under saddle. Rs. 550.

A pair of well bred (Country) Dun Galloways, 6 years, 13-2 high, both go well in harness, and a pair of pretty Deccan Black Ponies, thoroughly broken and fast in harness, the price of 1st pair Rs. 500 and 2nd Rs. 400.

A very well bred Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, moves well in saddle, would make an excellent Lady's horse Rs. 500.

A very well bred Bay Arab, 14-1½ high, 8 years old, is a first-rate Charger has been constantly ridden on parade. Rs. 600.

A Dark Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 14-2 high, very powerful, quiet to ride, perfectly broken to harness and trots fast, with a light English-built dog cart and harness in good order, price of turnout, Rs. 700.

A Bay Arab Horse, high caste, 5 years 14-2 high, a pleasant tack goes light in hand, and free in action. Rs. 700

A Bright Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, very fast in harness, with a buggy in good order and a set of brown leather brass mounted harness, turnout, Rs. 700.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 7th May 1877.

RANEEGUNGE POTTERY.
FIRE BRICK AND GLAZED PIPE WORKS.

PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a. p.	
4" Stoneware Pipe	at	0 6 0	per Foot.
6" Ditto do.	„	0 8 0	„
9" „ „	„	0 12 0	„
12" „ „	„	1 4 0	„
15" „ „	„	1 12 0	„
18" „ „	„	2 12 0	„
21" „ „	„	4 0 0	„
4" „ Bend Pipes	„	1 4 0	each.
6" „ „	„	1 8 0	„
9" „ „	„	2 4 0	„
12" „ „	„	3 0 0	„
12" by 12", 12" by 9", 12" by 6", 12" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	„	2 8 0	per Foot.
9" by 9", 9" by 6", 9" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	„	1 8 0	„
6" by 6", 6" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	„	1 0 0	„
4" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	„	0 12 0	„
12" by 12", 12" by 9", 12" by 6", 12" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	„	3 12 0	„
9" by 9", 9" by 6", 9" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	„	2 4 0	„
6" by 6", 6" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	„	1 8 0	„
4" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	„	1 2 0	„
Stoneware Syphons	„	3 0 0	each.
„ „ with bottoms	„	4 0 0	„
„ Gully Traps

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 15TH MAY 1877.

No fresh political intelligence has come in to-day up to the time of writing, but Consols in London yesterday receded from 94 to 93¾, and French Rentes from 103 to 102¾, showing a material change in the feeling on the Stock Exchange.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened unchanged and closed with supplies freely offered. The day's sales were only estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats, but spot prices were unchanged. Respecting arrivals Reuter says nothing, but private advices quote them partially 1/16d. lower, G. F. Dhollera, with the G. F. clause, May shipment, Canal, being given at 4 13/16d. per lb. or about ¼d. to 3/16d. per lb. under what it could be bought at here irrespective of commission.

Yesterday's New York telegrams quote ready Mid. Uplands at 10¾ cents., a decline of ⅛, August shipment at 11 cents., a decline of 1/16 cent. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Two days' Receipts...	4,000	5,000	6,100	4,000
Three do. do. ...	6,000	17,000	8,900	8,000
Total since 1st Sept...	3,850,000	...	3,977,400	3,355,000

PIECE Goods in Manchester yesterday were dull, but so far as we can learn unchanged; the London General Produce markets were unaltered throughout.

A payment of £223,000 into the Bank of England is advised, and the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills is still quoted at ¼ per cent. over the Bank minimum.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver unchanged at 54½d. per oz., which is confirmed by private advices.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been extremely quiet and almost no business has been done, but the tendency has been decidedly easier, the Banks having been all more willing buyers than sellers at a reduction of 1-16d. The change in the aspect of the market is attributable to slightly more favourable news from Calcutta, where the pressure in money appears to have seen the worst. Should this be confirmed, we may look for a considerable reaction here as export business is contracting with a rapidity which can only arise from an early termination of the season. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	Is. 8 15-16d. to Is. 9d. per Re.	
,, 6 months' sight...	Is. 9 5-16d. to ¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight...	Is. 9 5-16d. to ¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight ...	Is. 9 7-16d.	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand bills has receded to 7-16 per cent. premium, for 60 days' sight we still quote 98¾.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is nominally a shade firmer owing to the better accounts from Calcutta, but buyers do not seem disposed to operate yet to any extent. We quote Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 96¾; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 101¼.

SHARES are quiet and in most instances unchanged in value. Banks are unaltered. In Press Companies we notice an improvement of Rs. 5 in Scinde Press and Rs. 10 in Mofussils. For Spinning and Weaving shares there is a moderate enquiry at quite previous prices. Great Eastern, Khandeish and Madras United have advanced Rs. 10, while Sassoons are Rs. 15 per share lower. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are in demand at a further advance of Rs. 30 per share.

COTTON to-day has been dull, but most irregular as regards price. Some few small transactions have taken place in ready Cotton to cover immediate requirements at fully yesterday's prices, and the local Spinning Companies are buying at comparatively full rates, but as a general rule the market is easier in tone. The receipts yesterday were 8,230 bales, making 23,882 bales for the four days. We hear that two steamers have been charter ed for Bhownuggur, which may bring supplies forward more freely. Nominally yesterday's quotations are unaltered.

WHEAT and SEEDS are firm but unchanged.

FREIGHTS continue quiet at £1-17-6 by steamer for Liverpool and £2 by Iron sailing ships, but even at these reduced figures there is very little cargo offering. Rates for the Mediterranean are still to be had at £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS—A fairly active demand sprang up late yesterday evening resulting in a moderate amount of business; but to-day buyers have again held aloof and we call the market dull at unaltered prices.

COALS are quiet but unchanged. Buyers appear to have supplied their wants for the time being and the market looks like continuing quiet until Home advices of a firmer character are received.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash, Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	115 xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	685
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	682½
National Bank of India	10,000	250	all	3 do.	105
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 21⅜ 3/0 5		p. c.	270
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20 13 9/16	do.		26
Ditto	..	£20 6⅝ 7 5	do.		72
Ditto	..	£20 21 13/16	do.		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	100	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£18 19 6 5/16	do.		240

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	950
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	160
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	575
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,605
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,325
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	20,000	100	80	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,625
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,140
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.s*	13
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	865
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	..	985
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	700
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,000
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,130
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,370
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	3,750	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,225
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	915
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,055 xd.
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,210
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	975 xd.
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	975
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,310
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	45	..	45
Mandvieh. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	410
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	100p.s*	1,350 xd.
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,300
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	910
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	960
New M.S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	945
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co.).....	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co...	2,500	400	all	..	370
Oriental	1,600	625	all	50 p.s*	825
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Rasoom S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	915
Soondercbs Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s.	850
Do do. 4 Share..	800	250	125	p.s.	260
Shahpore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	960
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	975

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,103
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	105
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	410
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	720
Berar Company Limited	150	500	all	40 p.s.	440
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	220
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	85
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	500
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	500	300	all	15 do	225
East India Press Co....	832	1,000	all	100 do	825
Fort Press Co.....	50	8,500	8,250	55 do	1,250 xd.
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	325
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	500
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	8,128	400	350	25 do	330
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	410
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	460
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld..	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,125
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	625

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	2½ p.m.	1,920
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	725
Brahmin Boat Building Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	560	400	300	36 p. s.	255
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	7½
Mechanic Boat Co.....	1,000	500	all	p. s.	275
Trencher and Co.	1,000	500	all	p. ct	480
Viegra Patent Slip Co..	3,000	250	all	6 p.	33

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. ROBINIA, 1,180 tons, Captain T. Jones, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a cargo of 42,191 cwts. rapeseed.

THE SHIP WILLIAM DOUGLAS, 1,263, tons, Captain T. Douglas, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 8,118 bales cotton, 240 cwts. horns, 1,800 cwts. linseed, 220 cwts. rapeseed, and 96 cwts. bones.

THE S. S. ESTEPONA, 676 tons, Captain L. B. Hubback, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Calcutta via Cochin, Calicut and Tellicherry, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE BARQUE JEHAN JEHAN, 698 tons, Captain Harwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of 5,207 bags sugar, 1 iron safe, 75 sea cocoanuts, 2 carboys vinegar, 1 bundle carpets, and 2 casks wine.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
14	Estepona(s).....	Hubback	Calcutta, Apr 27.
15	Sehah Jehan	Harwood	Mauritius, Apr 3.
	Serica	Mathews	Liverpool, Jan 13.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
15	Abola (s)	Williams	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Robiola (s).....	Jones.....	Antwerp.

The ship William Douglas, Douglas, to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Estepona, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Pembroke s—57 barrels roll sulphur, Mamedally Lookmanjee; 24 packages glassware, Abdoolally Khoorooljabhoy.

Branksome Hall s—400 kegs iron nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 10 casks hardware, Hassamally Lallmeya; 50 bar'd'ns green copperas, and 75 bundles roll sulphur, Vizbookundass Amrootlall; 4 packages hardware, Amerudin Fazulally.

Bellona s—400 bundles hoop iron, Hoptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 11 casks hardware, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Antofogasta—334 boxes window glass, Amrudin Fazulally; 70 kegs iron nails, 8 casks iron weights, 2 cases hardware and 25 bundles buckets, Hassamally Lallmeya.

Khiva s—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Surat s—34 casks cyder, Benn Aasley and Co; 2 cases blacking and 2 cases silver cochineal, Aspar Motemull; 5 packages other sorts of medicine and 50 kegs cadore, Ruttonjee Jewraz; 12 casks sheet zinc and 1 case iron wire, Hussuma ly Cassumjee; 1 case leather belting, 8 bales casing paper, 6 casks cement and 1 case cannisters, S S Narrelwalla; 1 case note paper, Abdoolally Tyebally; 1 case perfumery, 4 cases medicine, 3 casks glassware, 1 case hardware, 4 bales drapers, 68 packages provisions, 1 case game, 1 case S P ware, 62 cases candles, 5 cases hams, 5 barrels bacon &c, &c, Treacher and Co; 25 drums linseed oil and 1 cask E green paint, Abdool Tyebjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe s—980 cases kerosine oil, M Moudelfo and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Fredrick—342½ cwts myrabollams, Jetha Pursotum; 5 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 50 bales goats hair, Shamjee Tursee; 82 bales rags, Canjee Cursondass; 85 bales cotton, Ookerds Pconsee.

Victoria Cross—34 bales cotton, Rowjee Pragjee.

Astronomer—200 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 50 bales cotton, Nursee Keasowjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Hurjee Jeeva.

Rajpoot—210 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

T Macbellan—93 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 75½ bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 350 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gordhandass Ramchordass

European s—25 bales wool, Hurroomull Chellaram; 30 bales hemp, Ardaseer Byramjee and Co: 240 cwts myrabollams, Dayal Jairaz.

Pembroke s—140 cwts coir yarn, Kh tow Dhurumsee; 1,600 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobgit and Co; 1,600 cwts wrest, H Clason and Co; 1 600 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spenser and Co.

Mangrove—32 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee; 63 bales cotton, Rasabhoy Hormusjee.

Branksome Hall s—120 cwts coir, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 480 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales wool and 100 bales hemp, Khimjee Luckmedass; 5.0 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—2 bales carpets, A Mona Cason Turagosa; 480 cwts coffee Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 24 bales hides, Allarkhiabhoy Sazon; 3 bales skins and 4 bales hides, S O T N Meers and Co; 2,799 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 309 cwts pepper, Hurry Bhanjee; 6 bales hides, Sallay Mahomed Soojee; 17 bales hides, Nanoobhoy Gangjee; 80 cwts dry ginger, Fucker Momed Munjee; 16 bales hides, Hasum Oomer; 382 bags gingers, 23 bags coffee and 23 bales hides, Subhuck Brothers and Co; 164 bales hides, 7 bales skins, 25 bales wool, 49 cases oil 73 bales tobacco, 21 package drugs, P and O S N Co; 9 bales hides, Abdoolremon Ahmed.

Arago s—1,050½ cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Surat s—100 bags sugar, P and O S N Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Alnwick Castle s—200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Argyleshire—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 275 cwts linseed, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

Zorah—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Boston—900 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

Algonquin—1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Lady Lisgar—115 cwts coffee, Vinay and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1 parcel gold cloths, Edaljee Wookerjee's Son; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s—400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 312 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Tebe s—200 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat s—40 cwts coffee, 20 cwts pepper, 30 cwts turmeric and 52 cwts dry ginger, M M Maroc.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, May 14th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 15 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 786
Temperature of the Air.....	84 6
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78 8
Dew Point	76 7
Relative humidity of Air	0 717
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2 4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	88 4
Minimum do. (read at 8-30 a. m.)...	70 4
General Direction of wind.....	NW, NNW, N, NNW, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	345

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 14.

Roberts, Surg, Bombay 9th Regt N I, from leave, from Khandalla.

MAY 15.

Maule, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, from Deesa.

Lucas, Capt, Bombay 2nd Horse, on leave, from Ahmedabad

Rose, Capt, Bombay 2nd Queens, on duty, from Deolalee.

Foster, Lieut, Bombay 15th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.

Thornton, Surg-Maj r, Bengal 109th Regt, on duty, from Dinapore.

Ward, Barrack Master, Bombay Barrack Dept, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 14

Thornhill, Capt, Bombay R A, on leave, to England.

MAY 15.

Roberts, Surg, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, to Khandalla.

Mackenzie, Surg Major, Bengal 5th F Infantry, to rejoin, to Abbottabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, 12th May 1877.)

Mr E A Floyer, has been granted by the Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, leave on medical certificate for one year.

Mrs H M B Bourton, Political Asst, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr G Thomson, Asst Engr, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the Delhi Divn, Rajputana Railway.

The following postings and transfers have been made by Suptdg Engrs and Examiner of Accounts:—Mr J A D Lloyd, Asst Engr to the Ghotki Divn; and Mr J Elston, Asst Engr, from the Bahawulpur Divn to Locomotive and Transport, Northern Section.

Mr J T Fernandez, Sub-Engr, is granted leave without allowances for six months.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPART OFEUO EUEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	May 21	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 17	8-0 A.M.	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 17	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China	,, 25	3-0 P.M.	No after.
Australia	,, 26	2-0 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 29	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 29	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland mail Steamers will leave as under:—

	P.M.		P.M.
Monday	May. 21	Friday	June 1
,, ...	,, 28	,, ...	,, 8

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6,

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except whether there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

	per ½ oz. As.	Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland	5	0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday.....	May 28	Monday ..... June 11

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY, *VIA* ADEN.

Friday ..... June 1

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Via Singapore and Torres Straits.

Monday ..... June 11

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GORDON—May 11th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Brevet-Major A. H. A. Gordon, 66th Regiment, of a son.

HINGSTON—May 6th, at Jalpaiguri, the wife of Lieut C. W. J. Hingston, 10th Regt N. I., of a son.

KEMBLE—May 11th, at Purneah, the wife of W. Kemble, Esq., C. S., of a son.

KOENEMAN—May 10th, at Negapatam, the wife of F. W. Koeneman, of a daughter.

MENEAUD—May 12th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. Meneaud, Signaller, of a son.

WALKER—May 9th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain Walker, R. H. A., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BIRD—COLE—May 9th, at Sanawar, by the Rev. F. W. Roberts, assisted by the H. W. A. Ramsay, C. P. Bird, B.C.S., of Drybridge House, Hereford, to Agnes, third daughter of the Rev. J. Cole, Principal of the Lawrence Military Asylum.

DEATH.

AFFLECK-GRAVES—May 2nd, at Naini Tal, Kathleen, eldest daughter of Captain and Mrs. H. Affleck-Graves, aged 1 year and 11 months.

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

Rs. a. p.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal... 0 4 0

To Non-Subscribers 1 0 0

Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As. extra.

,, ,, with Rollers.10 ,,

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B. C.—Unauthenticated.

ESQUIMAN—Weekly Mail communication between London and Bombay commenced on 7th March 1868.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1877.

IT is a bad omen for the Turks that they have been defeated, in their first attempt to land on Roumanian soil, at the very spot, Oltenitza, at which Omar Pasha won the first of his series of brilliant successes over the Russians in the Danubian campaign of 1853. Oltenitza is opposite to Turtukai, and the river here is 800 yards broad. Omar Pasha threw a force across, erected entrenchments at Oltenitza, and repulsed a Russian attack on the position with great slaughter. He subsequently, however, evacuated Oltenitza, as his plan was to draw the Russians further to the west and engage them in vain attempts to force his lines at Kalafat. It is amazing that this year before the Kurks, having a start of three weeks, should not possibly reach the Wallachian shore of the Danube, have let the time slip by without trying to get possession of some of the points on that bank from which attempts to effect a passage might be made. If they were resolved to retain strictly on the defensive, and merely to guard the line of the Danube without even having bridge heads on the opposite bank from which to assail the invader and threaten his communications, how comes it that they have now abandoned these tactics when the chances will succeed by taking the offensive are greatly lessened? The presence of the Russian troops at Oltenitza, however, appears to show that the concentration of the Russian forces is very far from being yet completed.

The House of Commons has shown its patriotism by declining to come to any resolution which could possibly embarrass the action of Lord Beaconsfield's Government; but the policy or want of policy of that Government must excite deep misgivings at home. It is now admitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that Russia has a perfect right to blockade the Egyptian ports and invade Egyptian territory; and, as we pointed out a fortnight ago, this is the only conclusion consistent with the position of "strict neutrality" which England has taken up. But what, then, becomes of the Ministerial boasts about "protecting English interests" if Russia is to be allowed to take possession of the roads to India through Egypt and Asia Minor?

THE Bishop of Bombay is a singularly fortunate prelate. While his brethren in England are compelled to trust themselves and their utterances to the tender mercies of a profane and unsympathetic press, his Lordship rejoices in the remarkable privilege of having an organ all to himself. Episcopal millinery, with its chameleon-like hues, the comparative elegance of the crosier and the pastoral staff as badges of episcopal authority, and the little details of episcopal journeyings and speechifyings, are among the topics of absorbing interest with which the *Bombay Church Chronicle* deals. In its latest issue, however, our ecclesiastical contemporary still further vindicates its claim to be considered the episcopal mouthpiece, by devoting most of its space to the publication of a "Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Bombay." This document, though more remarkable for its length than for the importance or general interest of the subjects which it discusses, nevertheless challenges attention as affording us an insight into that mediæval phenomenon, the mind ecclesiastic.

The text of this pastoral letter seems to be the meeting of bishops at Calcutta—an event which the *Chronicle* has already depicted in glowing language, and which, as it very justly observes, is quite unprecedented in the history of India. The magnificence of the dresses displayed on this occasion, and the extraordinary effect produced by the presence of six live bishops, their chaplains, and their pastoral staves, seem to distinguish the Calcutta Episcopal Council from all other assemblies or ceremonials whatsoever. His Lordship of Bombay really deserves credit for the modesty of the language in which he refers to these episcopal "high jinks." A youthful bishop could hardly be blamed if, on his return to the humdrum duties of everyday life, he were disposed to think, with something like the vanity of ordinary men, of performances so imposing. Any exuberances of style noticeable in this Lenten pastoral must, therefore, be attributed to the natural exultation of a prelate who, while destitute of "the years that "bring the philosophic mind," has, in the first flush of his own official greatness, been called upon to join with others, as inexperienced as himself, in the exercise of the highest ecclesiastical functions. Yet the ceremony, for the celebration of which these "princes of the church" assembled at Calcutta, was, on the Bishop of Bombay's own showing, an absolutely meaningless one. Dr. Mylne was particularly careful to ascertain beforehand, for the satisfaction of his own conscience and that of "my faithful clergy and laity," that the bishops to be consecrated should be unable to exercise any "schismatical jurisdiction;" in fact, to exercise any jurisdiction at all. We confess we were so shamefully ignorant of ecclesiastical affairs as not to know, till Dr. Mylne told us, that there are some bishops who derive their authority "straight from Our Lord," and others who derive it straight from some other source, and that Dr. Mylne belongs to the former class, Drs Caldwell and Sargent to the latter. We should much like to know what change in the consecration service indicates the turning off of the celestial stream at that point in the ceremony at which, according to high church theories, the divine spirit ought to be communicated. We always thought that a man must either be a bishop or not a bishop; but it seems that he may be an assistant bishop, and that as such he differs in no single particular from any other clergyman, saving and excepting that he may confirm, ordain, or consecrate, when "specially "deputed to do so." We hope the two venerable missionaries, who have been selected for admission to the holy order of assistant bishops, relish Dr. Mylne's interpretation of their office and duties; and we congratulate the Indian episcopate in general on the striking illustration which they have themselves given us of the utter hollowness and unreality of their official acts.

After having consigned to their rightful position of hopeless inferiority men who were known and honoured before he was born, Bishop Mylne goes on to speak of the Episcopal Resolutions which have been so severely handled by the Indian Press. Most of our contemporaries who have treated of the subject at all are disposed to regard these resolutions as implying a deliberate and combined attempt on the part of the bishops to obtain new power over the consciences of churchmen. We prefer to think of them as a practical joke, intended to relieve the tedium of an existence which Anglo-Indian prelates, even in the first few months of their griffinage, have already found to be well-nigh insupportable. Bishops, we know, can "call spirits from the vasty deep;" but, so far as summoning a Pan-Anglican Synod is concerned, we venture to doubt whether the right reverend fathers of our English Church have much time to spare for the self-made troubles of a batch of incipient and headstrong clerics. We wish, however, that we could regard the next portion of the pastoral as a manifestation of the same sense of humour which dictated this definition of episcopal authority. The conduct of the Ceylon Bishop towards a body of men whom he should have been proud to honour was so infectious in its folly, that our Diocesan actually found himself, within a month of his arrival in this country, immersed in a controversy with which he ought to have had nothing whatever to do. Not content with parading, before every congregation in his Diocese, his conception of episcopal rights and his sympathy with his college companion, he deemed it consistent with his duty to his own flock to write to this bumptious ecclesiastic a letter of condolence and approbation. A more instructive comment on the experiment of making a selection for Indian bishoprics from a group of promising youths, and introducing the favoured ones, with all the likes and dislikes of their college chummeries fresh upon them, into a responsible and important office, could hardly be imagined. Nor was this all that our Bishop, in the fervour of his affection for his "brother of Colombo," thought it right to do. It was to be feared, we suppose, that the Church Missionary Society would make short work of the pretensions of their youthful assailant; hence the matured experience of a bishop who had held office for a whole month, and who was senior to his "brother" by no less than three years, was brought to bear upon the Committee of the Society. In order to show that this was not "an unwarrantable interference," a copy of the Bishop's letter and of the Committee's reply is appended to the pastoral. This letter, we may observe, is not warlike, or even, in the ordinary sense of the word, polemical, in its tone. It is merely a dogmatic statement, intended less to convince than to yarn, and it is couched throughout in honied phraseology. The touching reference, with which it begins, to an interview between the writer and those whom he addresses, reminds us of a still more famous conference, of the results of which Indian history is eloquent. Like the great founder of the Mahratta power, the Bishop shrinks back in apparent alarm from an encounter with the foe; but, when the embrace comes at last, the armed fingers are ready for their work. The Church Missionaries who are at present working within the bounds of his Diocese are, it seems, perfectly obedient; but he prays that the Committee may be kept from doing anything which would force him to refuse a licence to new missionaries. His *principles*, he takes care to assure them, are precisely the same as Dr. Coplestone's; and the question, whether or not his *actions* are likely to be the same, depends entirely on the willingness of the Society and its representatives to bow to his authority. This, in plain language, is the sum and substance of a long and somewhat prosy epistle. The threat, however, is so courteously and blandiloquently expressed that we question whether the writer was conscious, at the time, of uttering a threat at all. But we do not envy his Lordship's sensations as he read, for the first time, the Committee's reply, which, after the lapse of six months, has at length made up his mind to publish. The writers are evidently accustomed to episcopal compliments, and are not in any wise touched by the "loving and sympathetic" style which his Lordship regards as so peculiarly irresistible. They content themselves with saying that there exists "a very considerable divergence between his "views and theirs on the extent of the episcopal "authority recognised by the Church of Eng"land," and with adding a pious amen to his prayers for peace. The Bishop trusts that no necessity will arise for any adverse action on his part, but is quite ready for any emergency which may occur: the Committee are equally hopeful and equally prepared. So far, it is diamond cut diamond; but the circumstance which prevents comparison between these two literary efforts is that the Committee succeed in saying in one-third of a column what the Bishop has spun out to a column and a half. We do not think his Lordship has much cause to congratulate himself upon the issue of his first, and, we hope, last encounter with the Committee of the Church Missionary Society.

The Bishop's opinions on diocesan synods and the consecration of buildings are of more importance to his clergy than to the general public, and call for no special notice here. Two other topics, however, which engaged the attention of the assembled bishops, may be mentioned, as illustrating the aims and tendencies of these exalted personages. The first of these, —viz., the necessity of the Bishop's sanction to the appointment of lay-agents,—has not, we think, received from the press the amount of notice due to what we cannot but consider a perfectly new pretension on the part of the episcopal order. This position, which is quietly taken for granted in the pastoral letter, is not expressly enunciated in any of the now famous resolutions

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

REJECTION OF MR. GLADSTONE'S RESOLUTIONS.

LONDON, MAY 15.

In the House of Commons last night the Hon. R. Bourke (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), in reply to a question, said that neither Austria, France, Germany, nor Italy had yet answered the Circular Despatch issued by the Russian Government to the Powers, justifying the proclamation of war against Turkey.

Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer), replying to a question, said that Egypt being a part of Turkey, Russia had a perfect right to blockade the Egyptian ports and invade Egyptian territory.

A long debate followed, during which Sir Stafford Northcote said the policy of the Government was strict neutrality, and that there was no reason why we should fight, as long as our road to India remained untouched. The reply of Lord Derby to the Russian Circular justifying war, was, he said, neither insulting nor provoking, and the aim of Government was to keep their hands free to promote the interests of England and the world.

Mr. Gladstone's resolutions were eventually rejected by 354 against 223 votes, and the House agreed without a division to Sir H. D. Wolff's amendment, declaring that "this House declines to entertain any resolution which may embarrass the action of Government in maintaining peace and protecting British interests without indicating an alternative policy."

ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS IN ROUMANIA.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Latest advices from the seat of war state that the Head-Quarters of the Russian Army have been transferred to Ployesti, and that the Vanguard of the Army has entered oltenitza.

CROSSING OF THE DANUBE BY THE RUSSIANS.

It is affirmed at Constantinople that a Russian Division has crossed the Danube and entered the Dobrudschs, and that an engagement with the Turks is proceeding.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 14.

The Indian troopship Euphrates arrived here to-day from Bombay.

ADEN, MAY 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Agra homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 16th ulto., were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, MAY 14, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 11-16d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 93¼.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 102¾.

Bar Silver..... 54⅜.

The sum of £23,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the mail and other steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Summary with Supplement...Rs. 12 } (Indian postage free.)

Single Copy ... .Annas 4

We hear that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., will probably be elected Chairman of the Bombay Bench of Justices, that post being now vacant in consequence of Mr. C. P. Cooper's departure for England.

A COURT-MARTIAL has, we hear, been ordered to assemble for trial of the Quarter-master Serjeant at the Deolalee Depot, Serjeant Major Miller, who is accused of having written a letter to the *Standard* newspaper, headed "How to Spoil a regiment," in which the tyrannical conduct of the officer commanding the 2-19th Regiment was described in very strong terms. The letter excited some sensation and inquiry at home, and the Editor of the *Standard* seems to have very shabbily given up the manuscript to the military authorities, who fancy they have traced the authorship to Serjeant Major Miller. The prisoner, we hear, is a man of long service and excellent character.

MR. C. KNAPP, Assistant Engineer at Thongzai, was committed on the 8th inst., by Captain Horace Spearman, Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of British Burma to stand his trial for causing hurt to Moung Thin, a policeman, by shooting him with a revolver. Nothing new, we believe, was brought to light on the investigation conducted by Captain Spearman, when Mr. F. E. Cunningham, barrister-at-law, conducted the prosecution on behalf of Government, and Moung Hoon Oung, advocate, appeared for the accused. A novel point will be likely to crop up as to the jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner to try a European British subject who has a right to be tried by a jury, whilst the Judicial Commissioner only sits with Burmese assessors. We would draw the attention of the officials brought from India for the Irrawaddy Valley Railway to the importance of their acquiring a knowledge of the Burmese language. Mr. Knapp's case would not, we think, have occurred if he had had a knowledge of Burmese. Of course we do not mean to say that a knowledge of Burmese would prevent a man firing at a Burman, but an utter ignorance of the Burmese language, when Burmese people have to be dealt with, is a misfortune which often leads to deplorable results, and every possible inducement should be held out to the various Railway employés on the line to become proficient in the Burmese language.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer*:—"It is with sincere regret that I record the death, on Tuesday morning, at Kalni Tal, of Mr. Nelson, a young and promising officer of the Irrigation Department. Talented, courteous, and gentle, he had won the respect of his seniors in the Department and the good-will of all who knew him. His untimely death has robbed the service of a valuable officer, and has left a large circle of friends to sorrow over their loss.

MUCH indignation is being manifested in Calcutta at the alleged arbitrary conduct of Mr. Pellew, Magistrate of Howrah, in sentencing a Miss Mary Donelly to two months' rigorous imprisonment for having affixed to a letter a half-anna postage-stamp which had been already used. As the case, says the *Pioneer*, has been only briefly reported, it is somewhat difficulty to fathom Mr. Pellew's motive; but on the face of the facts, as summarised in the local papers, a gross injustice would seem to have been committed. It is said that Miss Donelly was tried some time ago for the offence and discharged; but that the Magistrate having obtained further information ordered her to be again arrested. This was done, and Mr. Pellew first appeared as a witness: he administered the oath to himself, gave evidence to the Court as represented by himself, and recorded that evidence himself in his own Court. Then assuming the *role* of magistrate he passed sentence upon the unfortunate prisoner. This is certainly a travesty of the administration of justice as can well be imagined, and the case is further aggravated as there was not a tittle of direct evidence against Miss Donelly of actually having affixed the stamp. A servant said he received the letter with the used stamp upon it from her, but there was no corroboration of his statement. Mr. Pellew rules his Court with a very high hand, as it appears last week he fined a barrister Rs. 100 for contempt (which fine had to be reduced to its legal limit of Rs. 100); but his conduct is likely to be fully investigated as the Court of Sessions have, on appeal, released Miss Donelly on bail, and a further judicial inquiry is to be instituted. The High Court has, we learn, granted a rule *nisi* in the case of the barrister, calling upon Mr. Pellew to show cause why his order for the infliction of a fine should not be quashed. Altogether the proceedings at Howrah seem to be of a kind that require thorough investigation.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Mandalay, April 20 says:—"Two American Missionaries passing through Mandalay on their return from the North, have expressed to the Burmese Government their complete satisfaction with what had been done for them and the kind reception accorded to them by the Governors. This fact, which shows the good will and friendship of the King, joined to the complete quietness which prevails at Yunnan and the resumption of commerce from this side, ought very greatly to facilitate the task of Mr. Cooper, our new Resident in the North, who, we hope, will know how to profit by the excellent situation made for him, and maintain the good understanding between our Government and His Majesty the King of Burma. The bold and enterprising Colonel Wyndham has just obtained from His Majesty 4,000 acres of land to the east of the city for the purpose of cultivating cotton. Let us hope that his example will be followed by our countrymen, and that agriculture will be the means of bringing into this country both riches and cultivation."

THE *Madras Times*:—"The Government did a wise thing in entrusting the preparation of the report for 1875-76 to Madras Administration Ry above all its pre-decessors that we have been able to lay our hands upon—and a strong teak shelf bends under the weight of a long row of ands, and for which which has just reached our overnment. The advantage of giving work that needs to be well done to a good workman is justified by the volume before us. Evidences of grasp of subject, careful condensation, complete lers of greatest moment and subordinating subjects of slightest interest—these are the opinions our mind forms lates of itself as we turn over the pages of thick volume before us. Nothing has escaped the omnivorous mind of the gatherer toget whilst the Presidency's history for 1875-76 as land matters of supremest importance, such eshness administration and education, have a fig." imparted to them which is highly pleasir

THE *Talbot Dooley*, Australian, states that "a man named Henry Bell, whilst sinking near the Briscis Company's ground, Amherst, and close to Gazo's fence, turned up a nugget at a depth of 23ft. which turned the scales at 5¼lb., or more properly speaking, 7lb. troy. There were several other nuggets of a smaller size—one weighing 11oz. and another 3½oz.

THE *Indian Tribune*:—"The new Bishop of Calcutta made his first public appearance at a secular gathering at the anniversary meeting of the Bhawanipore Students' Association, and his utterances on that occasion showed the stuff he is made of. It was never expected that the successor of Cotton and Milman, who did so much to promote familiarity between the rulers and the ruled, should say that the obstacles to the freedom of intercourse between Englishmen and Natives lay on the side of the latter. Bishop Johnson, however, forgot that there are native gentlemen who do not care a pin about caste, and who are quite prepared to mix with Europeans on equal terms."

MR. EDWARD B. EASTWICK, late M. P., is now making a tour through Upper India. We understand that he intends to publish a poem in English and Persian to be called the *Kaisarnamah-i-Hind*, or Lay of the Empress. The Persian portion of the work will be written by a celebrated poet of Delhi. The book will be exquisitely embellished in the most superb style of Oriental art, and will contain a portrait of Her Majesty the Empress, the portraits of the Viceroy and Lady Lytton, and of the Princes, Ministers, and Ambassadors present at the Imperial Assemblage, together with an account of the famous deeds of each illustrious family. The price of the book is fixed at £20, as the cost of publication will be great, and copies will be issued to subscribers only, with the exception of those which will be offered for the gracious acceptance of Her Majesty and to the Premier, the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy.

THE *Rangoon Gazette*:—"This morning, May the 1st, opens on a new epoch in the history of Burma—a new land mark in the path of progress. A railway is to be opened on this auspicious day, an event which opens out, as it were, a new future for the province, and a future, too, in which the possible and the (apparently) impossible are strangely commingled; in which Burma shall be linked to Western China by the iron road, and in the bonds of a common interest. Some may think us too sanguine in looking so far into the future; but when we think of the past of this Province, its unpromising aspect, its wretchedness and its poverty, with its present flourishing condition, we are, we think, justified in believing, that our calculations are quite within the bounds of probability. When in 1852-3, Providence decreed that Pegu should be annexed, Rangoon was a collection of bamboo huts; there was not a house worthy of the name in the place, although at the time of the second Burmese war it was a great and prosperous town. Thanks to Lord Dalhousie, what was hideous has been turned into something really beautiful. This nobleman came down and under his supervision the town was laid out in magnificent style. When Col. Phayre remonstrated with his Lordship on the score of expense, he replied with a far seeing eye, "never mind the expense, that will all come right in the end;" and sure enough it has come all right in the end. The expense has been more than reconped, and Rangoon is a town brought newly under British rule, one of the finest and prettiest in the East. What a pity it is that among our Administrators there are so few Dalhousies now. Both in Pegu and in other divisions, the prosperity of the province has made enormous strides in the various branches of commerce. Rice and teak, besides other articles of produce, have become such important articles of commerce, that Burma may be considered the granary and timber yard (so far as *teak* is concerned) of the world, giving employment to hundreds of mills and thousands of ships. The increase of trade brought about the increased means and facilities of communication with the interior. The Irrawaddy Flotilla has a magnificent fleet of 14 or 16 steamers, which has been the means of conferring substantial benefits on the Province, and we are sure that notwithstanding the strong competition from the Railway, that Company will be able to hold its own against all comers. Be this as it may, the newest indication of our material prosperity, of the great progress that the province has made, is the Railway which is now opened. Its present limited scope is, we are compelled to consider, only the earnest of greater things to come."

THE editor of the *Siam Advertiser* has caught two lady correspondents, about whom he goes into ecstasies in this fashion;—"We give notes of a tour from Mrs. L. this week; it will be continued in several issues. A new writer for Bangkok is encouraging. We have not baskets full of original matter as have editors at home. But this country is new, and people need to know about it. We say to the ladies write—it will be a useful amusement, and practice will ensure a ready pen. We received a contribution from a lady writer in America by the last mail. It will appear next week. She has been before the public as a writer for years." After this flourish of trumpets, we turned with curiosity to read Mrs. L.'s eloquent description of the "new country," but, oh! we found her dilating in right motherly style about her bairns and the pain of parting with them, before touching upon the story of her tour, which is thus introduced: "Once upon a time there was a little mother who, like the little woman who lived in a shoe, had so many children that she did'nt know what to do—which, by the way, when I come to think of it, although the truth, is not the whole truth. You, my dear little chick-a-biddies, 1, 2, 3 and 4, (alas, my sweet little 5 is not,) know right well the difficulty was not the bearing but leaving them. But a great, big fairy called Aunt Emma, (not an old maiden sister, but a young married lady with a baby,) insisted that mamma should accompany papa in his coming trip up country, announcing, in a most conceited frame of mind, that she was quite equal to the performance of the united duties of mamma, house-keeper, and governess into the bargain, which I honestly believe her to be—but for goodness' sake, don't tell her so, people get so conceited in these days. Well, having arrived at this conclusion, and after many painful misgivings on the score of possible sickness to them during my absence, I have torn myself from my darlings and now set to, to commence my journal. We left Bangkok yesterday at 10 A. M. Six large pulling boats, manned respectively with six and one with eight pullers, awaited us, gaily decked with flags as if for a big chow kun, as our Siamese servants remarked. About 2 P. M. we came to a klong, or branch of the river, when most unexpectedly a fine house appeared. We were informed it was a country residence of His Majesty's, and there being good stone steps we determined to land. There was a nice plantation of fruit trees in front, chiefly mangoes I think. The ground had all been well cleared, and a number of European statues of Ceres and other of the ancient godesses too, were scattered among the trees. In England one is sometimes put to the blush by seeing nude statues, but here, where nakedness is thought nothing of, the statues are all smothered in long flowing garments." This is quite enough.

THE *Madras Times*:—"Whenever we hear anything of the purely domestic concerns of the kingdom of Italy, it is sure to be something of an ecclesiastical nature; the telegram we published yesterday from Florence is no exception to the rule. In that land the principle of mixing together those things that are Cæsar's and those that are God's was carried out to its logical conclusion, with the result of causing a great nation to be rent and torn by factions, and a country which from its position ought almost to be an arbiter in Europe and North Africa became a mere geographical expression. In the States of the Church, where ecclesiastical policy had fullest sway, the spectacle was presented of the most divine pretensions existing side by side with the acme of human mis-government. In the city and country where faith should have brought most peace and content there was revolutionary discontent and a chronic state of warfare against the powers that be. In fact, the ecclesiastical mind—particularly the Roman cast of ecclesiasticism, being introspective, turning the eye of the mind upon the individual, and subordinating everything in political and social life to religious necessities—is unfitted for political work. Of all men the successful politician must be able to put himself in the place of those for whom he legislates, and view things from the outside as well as consider them from the standpoint where they bear with strongest force upon himself. It is because "the Church," from the demands it makes on its servants, is incapable of doing this, that everywhere it is going down as a State institution, and that where it exists in that form it is a cause of strife—instead of being a promoter of peace—and hinders all progress, instead of being a helper forward of every good word and work. Like Shakespeare's inconstant man, ecclesiastics have endeavoured to stand with one foot on sea and one on land, have tried to suprome in both spiritual and worldly matters, with the result that both elements are slipping from their grasp. Of course in saying this, we allude only to Churches as establishments and to religion which desires to walk in silver slippers, not honestly purchased by herself, but paid for by money wrung from unwilling supporters. The religious idea was never so widely prevalent among the nations as it is now; worship was never so general; the good works which evidence faith never so many in number: and these, whilst the nature of man, to be complete, needs its religious aspirations satisfying, will continue and increase more greatly than now when the Church universal is severed from the State, and goes its own way. In Italy the strife is very intense and bitter. Rival monarchs exist in Rome in with all the energy of scolds who have no control over themselves; in the national assemblies time is much occupied with discussing the affairs of the Church, which time needs to be used for other purposes."

BOMBAY.

BAPTIST CHAPEL SOIREE.—The annual soiree of the Baptist Chapel will take place on Tuesday nex', the 22nd instant, at 7-30 P. M.

CHANGE OF DAYS OF SAILING.—Owing to monsoon arrangements, the Coast and Calcutta steamers of the B. I. S. N. Company will, until further notice, leave Bombay on Thursday afternoon instead of Saturday as at present.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Edward Maradale, William Holt, and Thomas Johns, seamen of the s. s. European, were yesterday each sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, for absenting themselves without leave from that ship of which they are articled seamen.

HIGH COURT CHAMBERS.—Sir Charles Sargent sat yesterday to dispose of miscellaneous business at the High Court chambers, but none of it was of public interest. In the matter of the arrest of a Hindoo woman named Ramnabace, in effecting which a Sheriff's bailiff was assaulted, the parties were referred to the Police Court.

COTTON EXPORTS.—The quantity of cotton shipped from Ports in Sind to foreign or external ports, during the month of April, amounted to 5,542 bales, weighing 21,72,352 lbs., or 3,394 candies and 192 lbs., valued at Rs. 5,93,710. In addition to the above, 207 pressed bales of cotton, weighing 51,088 lbs., of the value of Rs. 20,700, have been shipped to Bombay.

A DISHONEST BILL COLLECTOR.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Dosabhoy Hormasjee, the manager of a weekly native journal called *Datardu*, appeared before Mr. Leeds on remand and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Abba Bellou, his bill collector, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain sums of money alleged to have been collected by accused on bills that were entrusted to him, and appropriating the amount to his own use.

THE RECENT AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* speaks in high terms of the late performance:—"For a few hours on Tuesday night the garrison amateurs of Bombay caused us to forget the aspect of affairs in Europe, and the cares of life, by a very pleasant performance at the Grant Road Theatre. It was a half-private performance, given in aid of the local Famine Relief Fund, and so, for a small sum of money, we not only had a certain amount of worldly pleasure, but we had the calm satisfaction of doing a good act. The plays represented were *A Wonderful Woman* and Tom Taylor's farce *To oblige Benson*. The acting of the *Wonderful Woman* was wonderfully clever. It was far beyond the usual standard of amateur excellence; in fact, it had about it a natural charm which is not often met with on the public stage. The acting of the piece was easy, graceful, and animated. The part of Cressim the Cobbler was sustained with a considerable amount of genuine humour. The manner in which the painter's part was done served to remind us how difficult and complicated an art acting is. As a rule, it is often done with the pitied in private theatricals are the audience. But there is no rule without an exception. On Tuesday evening the audience were not to be pitied but congratulated on having so pleasant an evening provided for them. The amateurs rightly earned the thanks of all who were present for having provided them with a few hours' intellectual amusement. It makes us regret that we do not see them oftener on the stage."

OUR "GUIDE."—The "Indian Travellers' Guide" for the current month has reached us, which we beg to acknowledge with thanks. It is as usual a neatly compiled edition which we confidently recommend to travellers as an essential requisite; in short, it contains much information as the oldest residents in India would find useful. It is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press and sold at the nominal price of eight annas a copy.—*Poona Observer.*

DOMESTIC TROUBLE.—"Jacobabad, May 4. There has been a little excitement in this otherwise quiet military station consequent on a case which was heard the other day in the Court of the Sub-Civil Magistrate—viz., Pringle *vs.* Pringle. It was a case of restoration to conjugal rights. The husband sued for the return of his wife to his roof; on the other hand, the wife pleaded cruelty, &c., &c., alleging that this was impossible owing to complainant's ill-treatment. She further craved the protection of the Court. The matter, it appears, was first heard in the Town Magistrate's Court, and was subsequently settled amicably; but for reasons which have not transpired, it has again cropped up in a Magisterial Court, and has afforded a little 'talk' to cantonmongers. During the preliminary enquiry a great many shocking things came out which it would be better not to give to the world. The case has been postponed till the 6th of June."—*Sindian.*

INEQUALITY OF TAXATION IN INDIA.—In England the working classes do not know how their taxes are collected; the tax collector never goes to them, while in our country the heat and the burden of the day must be borne by the poor tillers of the soil, and they pour into the Treasury year after year from their little store that which supports the glory and power of British arms in India. What we want to say is that other people should also bear their share of the public burdens, Why should the burghers, and the middle classes, and the upper classes, whose property is protected by the strong arm of the Government, who enjoy by far the greatest security of life and property, as is the case with these people in every civilized country, why should they not be asked to contribute their fair share, and thus relieve to some extent the humble and the poor from the heavy burdens that directly press upon them, upon, we must say, the most ignorant and the poorest of the population of our country? The comparison comes to this: In England the poor and the rich pay alike according to means, and we venture to say that the rich pay as much as can be reasonably asked of them. But here the case is the reverse, and it does not require a man of the knowledge and experience of Sir Richard Temple to find out, that in this land the poor have to pay by far the larger share, that in fact the heaviest taxation is borne directly by those who know no arts, who know no refinement, and who unfortunately are made to pay in order that their rulers may build and adorn towns, make the poor families of England rich, sustain a great army, and found a gorgeous Empire beautiful to behold.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

COST OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—The total expenditure of the Bombay Educational Department for the year under report (1875-76) was Rs. 23,14,097-6-6 (of which Rs. 10,61,593 were paid from Provincial Funds and Rs. 12,52,504-6-6 from Local Funds) against Rs. 22,57,267-4-6 for the year 1874-75, thus showing an increase of Rs. 56,000-2-4 over the expenditure of the previous year. It is a fact worthy of notice that while the expenditure from the Provincial Funds decreased by Rs. 4,676-9-5 that from the Local Funds increased by Rs. 61,476-11-5. Of the net increase Rs. 38,504 represent increased expenditure on school buildings. The local income of the Educational Department for 1875-76 was Rs. 12,19,030 against Rs. 12,09,672, showing a slight increase of Rs. 9,357. There has been an increase of Rs. 15,527 under cess receipts and of Rs. 9,612 under fees. The receipts from school fees, from colleges, and particularly the Grant Medical College, have been increasing for the last five years, although the increase in the rate of fees is a great obstruction in the way of poor but hopeful students, the fact proves that people have begun to appreciate the value of education, and to pay more and more for it. Those who please themselves by taunting natives that they receive elemosinary education should bear this fact in mind. The University and Grant Medical charges amounting to Rs. 62,418-5-3 have not been included in the above expenditure, for they are not under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. It we add this sum, the total expenditure is Rs. 23,96,543-12-9.—*Native Opinion.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 10th instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 595, dated 7th May, directing that the orders passed regarding the right to ship opium in the case of the Mazagon Company should be held applicable to the new Colaba Company.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 25th April, reporting that he has arranged with Messrs. Glover and Co. that the price for lowering the floor of the Prince's Dock from 55·30 to 55 on datum is to be Rs. 5·8 per brass. He states that the price is based on the present contract rate of Rs. 2·11 per brass, and on the assumption that two-thirds of the bottom will be in rock. The quantity to be done will, at the rate fixed, cost Rs. 93,434, and he states that the time for completion should be extended from 4th April to 5th June 1879, being the day on which the masonry contract is to be finished.

Read minute of Dock Works Sub-Committee, dated 3rd May, which states that the majority of the Committee approve of the Chief Engineer's recommendation.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Read memo. by the Chief Engineer, dated 24th April, forwarding an abstract of the cost of the diving barge and of the work done by it, from which it appears that the diving barge has cost Rs. 18,405. The Chief Engineer states that he proposes to charge for the use of it when employed on other works than the docks, at the rate of Rs. 200 a month, which is 12½ per cent. on its cost, for interest and depreciation. He further reports that the removal of rocks off Mazagon pier has cost Rs. 3,232, while the original estimate was Rs. 500, and that the quantity of rock removed, instead of being 277 cubic feet as he expected, has been 2,462 cubic feet. He states that even now the whole of the rock has not been removed, but that he thinks as much has been removed as is in the way of the barges going to Mazagon pier. He also forwards a statement of the transfer entries that will require to be made in the books.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Collector of Salt Revenue, dated 3rd May, forwarded by the Consulting Engineer, requesting that the Trustees Engineer may be allowed to undertake the construction of a beacon on Chawul Khadow Reef which has been sanctioned, and stating that as the resources of the Southern Group Port Funds, from which the money has to be provided, are very limited, he hopes the Trustees will be willing to remit charges for supervision of the project.

Submitted also plan and estimate sent in by Consulting Engineer.

RESOLUTION.—The plan and estimate should be forwarded to the Collector of Salt Revenue, who should be requested to intimate to the Trustees—when funds are available for the work. No charge should be made for the plan and estimate, nor for the superior engineering supervision, but all actual outlay on establishment and material employed in the construction of the work must be paid for.

Read report by the Chief Engineer, dated 26th April, stating, in reply to an enquiry made, that 10,666 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate is below the square yard, and that the cost of raising the area proper level, be Rs. 3,600. He also forwards a plan in question will be required showing the space that requires levelling up.

Read minute by Land Committee, recommending that the amount required for raising land, Rs. 3,600, be sanctioned.

RESOLUTION—Sanctioned, to be provided for from allotment for contingent works.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 26th April, submitting an offer from Nowrojee Manockjee to lease 275 square yards land on Mody Bay Estate for 99 years at the following rents:—

For first 10 years 8 annas per square yard per annum.		
Next 30 years Re. 1	do.	do.
Following 30 years Re. 1½	do.	do.
Remaining 29 years Re. 2	do.	do.

Read report by Land Committee, recommending that the offer be refused, but that if the applicant will take a lease for 60 years the following rents should be charged:—

For first 10 years Re. 1	per square yard per annum	
Next 20 " " 1½	do.	do.
Remaining 20 " " 2	do.	do.

RESOLUTION—The recommendation of the Land Committee is agreed to.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 2nd May, reporting the occurrence of a fire in the cargo of coals being discharged from the ship Thomasina Maclellan, and the measures which were successfully taken to extinguish it.

RESOLUTION—To be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

1. Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 209, dated 1st May, approving the arrangement proposed by the Trustees regarding the assignment of a portion of Mody Bay Imperial Estate to Government as a site for a portion of the European General Hospital Block.

2. Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 250, dated 30th April, sanctioning the payment of Rs. 2,500 from Land Funds budget, being moiety of the cost of Shewa Spit Beacon.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 8TH MAY.

19	Vessels piloted into harbour.	
24	" " out of "	
7	" transported.	
None	" attended to.	

THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

(A DYSPEPTIC DREAM.)

(Indian Spectator, May 12.)

IT was a sultry hour in the afternoon. I had just finished reading that very credible story of Alladin and the Wonderful Lamp in the Arabian Nights, when the heat of the day and the luxurious effect of the easy chair I reclined on, brought sleep to my eyes. But my sleep was troubled. I fancied at one moment that I was the African Magician, and the next I was Alladin and the happy possessor of the Lamp and the beautiful Chinese Princess.

But by degrees my dream became more connected. The genius of the Lamp became my guide and I flew with him over hill and vale and stream and sea and beheld the wonders of the Indian Land. For a moment we halted in the air over a large city. A muddy river flowed close by. I saw dark people clad in top-boots and shooting jackets pass and repass one another, either staring most impudently or nodding to an acquaintance with a leer. The women were dressed most outrageously in many-coloured gowns and bonnets, and their cheeks and lips were painted in flaming red. I saw a large shop in front of which a hundred people had gathered, doubtless, I thought, for a great purpose. I looked with more care and found the place to be a gin-shop, where intoxicating drinks were consumed as fast as trees drop their medicinal gums. Further on, I beheld another crowd, who appeared to listen patiently to a long winded harangue. I saw violent gesticulations, and angry faces. I asked my guide what all this meant. He shook his head and replied, "This city is Calcutta, once the metropolis of British India and now the metropolis of the d—l! Perhaps you do not know how all this change came about. It was all the fault of the Britishers themselves. They would rule with mildness. They taught the natives what they themselves knew. They would give them rights and privileges. Abuse in the newspapers was called the freedom of the press. Lectures on the 'Poverty of India' were termed loyal, while they bristled with disloyalty and treason. Science Associations were allowed to be established just to give the natives the opportunity of boasting that they knew as much as their masters. The heathens were allowed to go with or without any religion, while the zealous missionaries had to preach to stones. All the most important public posts were left to the competition of natives. At length the farce culminated in the viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, a good post, but a bad statesman. He brethren with anything but justice, while he pampered the natives and actually penned that celebrated but foolish "Fuller-Minute." The excitement in the country was great. Every native provoked a quarrel with an European and said he had the spleen. Nothing that the Briton did was not knocks on the head or kicks in the ribs. The native could beat his servant to death, while the European who dared to strike his khansamah incurred the signal displeasure of the Viceroy. The Turco-Russian war now began. The Russians were everywhere triumphant. The last resource of the Sultan was in the Mahomedans of India. Lord Lytton gave these the necessary permission to sell their effects and set out in a body for Turkey. The Parsees had already a year previously emigrated to America, and the Hindoos alone were left to share the favour of the Indian Viceroy. Lord Lytton resolved to immortalize himself. He wrote a long poem in the Spenserian Stanza full of the praises of Ram and of Hunnuman, the monkey-god. He sang of the heroic valour of Pandoo. He eulogised the philosophy of the Vedas more as the wisdom of the world. He styled the Hindoos the fathers of the Aryans. He even sang more boldly. He invoked the 33 millions of Hindoo gods and godesses, and carried away by divine rage, implored their protection to their worshippers. Lord Lytton then wrote a letter to Lord Salisbury in which he extolled that humane statesman's conduct in the Eastern affair, and which we duly doing justice to his capacity and foresight broadly hinted that India should no longer be under any but native sway after the term of office of Lord Lytton was over. Lord Salisbury sent the letter to Mr. Gladstone who was now the Premier; and between the two it was resolved to free India from the bonds of England. The Parliament immediately passed a resolution to that effect, and India owned no more an Empress or a Queen!

"There was a jubilee in the land. Every mail-steamer weekly carried away thousands of Europeans to their homes and the natives rejoiced in the newly-acquired freedom."

"It is a wonderful dream you relate to me, O. genius!" said I. "What happened after the English had evacuated this land?"

"Dost thou ask me to answer this question, when the answer is before thy eyes? I tell thee there is anarchy in the land; there is drinking and rioting all day long; the Buchanalians quite from the Puranas are once more by Kali; they have plundered tailors' and milliners' shops, and go about dressed most outrageously. To their 33 millions of divinities they have added one more—their adored Lytton."

"And is there no hope," I said, "for India, then? Must this land of many traditions perish like Sodom? God is merciful and will surely relent?"

"Yes," returned my guide, "God *is* merciful. But the day is yet far distant when India shall once more rise in the scale of nations. But before it arrives, great things will be accomplished. The English are destined to suffer for the betrayal of their trust. The Russians flushed by their final victory over the Turks, shall penetrate Afghanistan, enter India, and once more reform order. But Russia shall rule with the sword, and not policy!"

The genius with these words disappeared. I called after him, and the sound of my own words awoke me. I then found that I had yielded to the influence of a Dyspeptic Dream.

THE ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN IN VICTORIA.

(The Melbourne Argus, April 16.)

LAST Summary took home an account of the defeat of Lillywhite's professional team by a Combined Eleven of the cricketers of Victoria and New South Wales. Since then the return match has been played, and the Englishmen have recovered their lost laurels. Between the two contests the professionals visited several inland towns. In the match with twenty-two of Sandhurst, begun on the 10th of March, the scores were—Sandhurst 138 and 117: All-England Eleven, 93 and 67 with four wickets down. The next place visited was Ballarat. There the Eleven met eighteen. The scores were—All-England, 159; Ballarat, 67 and 73, with four wickets to fall. Then the Eleven went to Ararat. There got 204, of which 88 were credited to Shaw, and the twenty-two only scored 38 and 21, with eight wickets down. In no case, it will be noticed, was the match played out.

The return match with the Combined Eleven was commenced on the Melbourne ground on March 31, and it lasted four days. This time Victoria was represented by five players, viz., Blackham, Hodges, Kelly, Kendall, and Midwinter; and New South Wales by six, viz., Bannerman, D. Gregory, Thompson, Garrett, Murdoch, and Spofforth. The principal change in the Combined Eleven was the substitution of Spofforth (sometimes a successful bowler), for E. Gregory. Murdoch, of Sydney, played instead of Horan, of Melbourne, and Kelly was chosen in place of B. B. Cooper.

The Australians had first innings. The patch was in fine order, but the ground somewhat dead from the effects of rain which fell the day before. They got the comparatively small score of 122 runs, and of the wickets were taken by the fast bowlers, Hill and Ulyett. The second batting was shown by Thompson, Kelly, and Midwinter, the last of whom headed the list with 31; but Bannerman, the player who made 165 (not out) in the first match, was bowled when he had only obtained 4.

A poor commencement was made by the English Eleven, for Jupp was bowled by Kendall—a left-handed performer with medium pace and great break—for 0, and masterly cricket, Bannerman's score was obtained when the bowlers were fresh, and to his very excellent batting may be attributed the success of those who followed him.

The Australian Eleven were at the wickets for four hours and a half on the third day, and an hour on the fourth. A decided improvement was shown by them. The first two men, Gregory and Thompson, stayed in together until they made 88 runs, and they obliged Lillywhite to try five bowlers. Bannerman followed Gregory, and in about 30 minutes scored 30 runs. He drove three successive balls from Hill to the on, sending to ground, for 4 each, and bit Lillywhite over the heads of the spectators for 5. There was every promise of as brilliant a performance from him as that which made the first match memorable. But Lillywhite put on the fast bowler (Ulyett), who unfortunately split Bannerman's finger on the former occasion, and the dangerous batsman was at once got rid of. Ever since the accident in question Bannerman has shown timidity when brought face to face with Ulyett. Though his finger was healed evidently his nerves were still tortured. The third wicket fell for 135. The score still ascended, though not so steadily as it had done in the early part of the day. Some splendid batting was shown by Kelly. The innings ultimately closed for 259 runs, or but 2 less than the Englishmen got in their first effort.

Lillywhite and Southerton took Six bowlers were tried in vain, though he bowled with great most of the wickets. Shattch, did not obtain a single steadiness throughout the match, for one or two catches wicket. This was partly ill-luck, for more than one off were missed. Fewer runs were given, and 46 overs any other bowler, viz., 57 runs off 29 balls, and 46 overs out of 14 were maidens.

The English eleven had 121 to make to win, and they were not considered to have a very difficult task before them, but when three wickets—Jupp's, Selby's and Charwood's—fell for 9 runs, the prospect suddenly changed. Just at the proper time, however, a useful stand was made by Greenwood and Ulyett. The former retired at 34, and was succeeded by Emmett. The score was then raised to 76, when Emmett gave place to Hill. By Ulyett and Hill the number was brought up to 112, and then Hill won the game with the nominal assistance of Shaw. Really excellent cricket was shown by Ulyett. Runs were got by him with such rapidity that the fieldsmen became careless and dispirited. The bowlers were not judiciously handled by the captain, who, in order to prevent runs, changed them every few overs, and the chance which the Australians had of victory in the beginning completely slipped out of their grasp. The English eleven won by four wickets.

The remarks brought out by the match may be summed up thus. As batsmen, the Australians, in spite of crampedness of style in some of them, were quite as good as the visitors. They did not utilise opportunities for run-stealing so successfully as the Englishmen, but in the second match they showed ready inclination to profit by the examples set them in the first. As regarded bowlers, they lacked the services of the best two men in the colonies, one of whom, on account of the manner of his delivery, could not be legally employed, and the other was of the eleven in the second; and the other, Mr. Evans, of New South Wales, had good reasons why he could not come to Melbourne. The colonial eleven had less effective bowlers than the Englishmen, but if Shaw had been left out there would not have been much to choose between the two sides. The loss of the match was chiefly due to bad fielding. The colonial players have a great deal to learn, not only in stopping the ball, but in at once picking it up and throwing it in with accurate aim. Some of our men fielded excellently, viz., Kelly (at point), Midwinter, Garrett, and Murdoch, and Blackham, as wicketkeeper, could not be surpassed even by Pooley. The Englishmen were practically without a wicketkeeper, for neither Jupp nor Selby stood up to the stumps when Ulyett bowled, and the latter did not even attempt to take Hill. Pooley got out of the scrape he fell into in New Zealand, but has not yet rejoined his comrades.

THE FULLER CASE.

(Gazette of India, May 5.)

Simla, 12th October 1876.

From the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE have the honour to forward the correspondence with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and the High Court at Allahabad on the subject of the criminal trial of Mr. Fuller, late Joint Magistrate of Agra, Mr. Leeds, in November 1875.

2. Briefly stated, these are the facts on which Mr. Fuller was tried: He had, on account of some slight unpunctuality on the part of his syce, assaulted the

with purely executive functions, which it is your special province to control. The fact that these functions are, by an exceptional arrangement, partially committed to the High Court does not, in my judgment, alter their executive character, or withdraw them from the superintendence of the Executive Government.

7. The peculiar character of the duties, however, in respect to which your opinion was expressed, has escaped the notice of the Judges of the High Court, and they have conceived themselves bound to raise the much wider question whether, and how far, the mode in which their judicial duties is performed is a proper subject for the animadversion of the Government of India. The question is not in my view raised by these papers. It is, therefore, now, and I trust will long remain, purely speculative. If, therefore, the Judges had not distinctly requested my opinion on the point, I should have preferred to reserve the consideration of it till the necessity for a decision practically arose.

8. The question the Judges of the High Court have, however, formally submitted for my decision, is whether "they are subject to the executive authority of Your Excellency in Council, further than is declared by the Letters Patent, and whether it is in the province of Your Excellency in Council, in a published Resolution, to approve or condemn the action of the Court in any matter which falls clearly within the functions committed to that Court." The Chief-Justice, in the Minute appended by him to the letter of the High Court, lays down in support of this view, "that the Indian High Courts enjoy the independent authority and prestige of the English Courts."

9. It seems to me that in this contention the vital difference between the tenure of English and Indian Judges is overlooked. Until the Act of Settlement all English Judges held their office, as Indian Judges do now, during Her Majesty's pleasure. When Parliament desired to assure their independence and to withdraw them from the authority of the Executive, it enacted that their Commissions should be made "during good behaviour." But when Parliament set up the existing High Courts of India in the year 1861, it did not think fit to adopt towards them the same policy which had been adopted and maintained towards the Courts in England. On the contrary, it was specially enacted that the Judges in all the Courts established under the Act of 1861 should "hold their offices during Her Majesty's pleasure."

10. It appears to Her Majesty's Government impossible to treat this difference, deliberately established between the Indian and the English Courts, as accidental or inoperative. In withholding from the Indian Judges the independence of the Executive, which had been on a solemn occasion formally conferred upon the English Judges, Parliament must be taken to have fully intended the consequences of the important distinction which it was sanctioning.

11. The right to dismiss any person holding an office, carries necessarily with it a right to indicate the conduct which may, if persisted in, incur dismissal. In other words, it involves the right to approve or condemn the action of the officer who is so liable to be dismissed.

12. I gather from some phrases used by the Court, and in his Minute by the Chief Justice, that a distinction is drawn in their minds between the powers vested in Her Majesty and those vested in Your Excellency. This distinction may be sustained when applied to any act of a formal character. A Judge might obviously decline to accept his dismissal from Your Excellency alone, and might ask to be assured that Her Majesty's pleasure had been taken; but in any case it could be only through you that such an intimation could be conveyed. The expression of approval or disapproval on Her Majesty's behalf to Her servants who hold office at Her pleasure, is one of the most important functions which you are charged. You fulfil it in conformity with your instructions and subjects to your responsibility to the Crown. But it does not appear to me that any person holding Her Majesty's Commissions can claim to be informed of Her pleasure in any more direct or authoritative way than by a communication from the Viceroy.

13. This appears to me to be in strict right the relation subsisting between your Government and the Judges in India. But it is not necessary for me to state to you that, as a matter of policy, any executive action trenching on the independence of Judges in the exercise of their purely judicial functions, could only be justified by reasons of extreme necessity. Your Excellency is as deeply impressed as Her Majesty's Government with the importance of maintaining intact that confidence in the impartiality of the law Courts which any interference of the Executive, except under pressure of such reasons, would destroy.

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—No. 690A; dated 30th April 1877.

Read again a despatch addressed to the Secretary of State, No. 37, dated the 12th October last, and its enclosures.

Read a despatch from the Secretary of State No. 5, dated 22nd March; also a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 6, dated 22nd March.

RESOLUTION.

The High Court at Allahabad in their Registrar's letter No. 2431, dated 5th August 1876, and the Honourable the Chief Justice in his Minute, dated 18th August 1876, took certain objections to the action of the Government of India in publishing the letter in this Department, dated 7th July 1876, which commented on the orders passed by Mr. Leeds, Joint Magistrate of Agra, and by the High Court itself in the case of Mr. Fuller, who was charged with causing the death of his syce by illegal violence.

2. As the Governor General in Council was unable to accept the views adopted by the learned Judges, His Excellency determined, at the High Court's request, that the entire correspondence should be submitted for the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. This was done in the despatch of the Government of India, No. 37, dated the 12th October last; and the Secretary of State has now replied in two separate despatches, Nos. 5 and 6, dated the 22nd of March last.

3. These despatches deal with constitutional questions of high importance; and in view of the great interest of the subject, His Excellency in Council considers that they should be forwarded for the information of the Judges of the High Court, and should be published in the Supplement to the *Gazett of India*.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Resolution and of the papers mentioned in the preamble be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for information, and any communication to the Honourable the Judges of the High Court; and that the entire correspondence be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

From ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary of the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—No. 691, dated Simla, the 30th April 1877.

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, and for communication to the Judges of the High Court at Allahabad, two despatches from the Secretary of State, Nos. 5 and 6, dated the 22nd March 1877, together with a copy of the despatch from this Government, No. 37, dated the 12th October last, to which they reply.

2. This correspondence deals with the action of the Governor General in Council in regard to the case of Mr. Fuller of Agra, who was tried before Mr. Leeds, Joint Magistrate, for causing the death of his syce.

3. You will perceive that the Governor General in Council, finding himself unable to acquiesce in the view of this case and of the important questions raised in connection with it, which the learned Judges of the High Court adopted, resolved, as requested by them, to submit the entire correspondence to the Secretary of State for India.

4. These despatches convey the Secretary of State's decision both as to the constitutional questions involved and as to the conduct of Mr. Leeds. Considering the great importance and general interest of this correspondence, the Governor General in Council has directed its publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

5. You will receive a separate letter in respect to Mr. Leeds.

From ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh,—No. 692, dated Simla, the 30th April 1877.

My letter of this day's date, N. 691, forwards to you two despatches,—one of which deals with the conduct of Mr. Leeds, and the other with the important constitutional questions raised by the High Court of Allahabad in reference to the orders of the Governor General in Council in the case of Regina *versus* Fuller.

2. I am to say in reference to the former despatch that the Governor General in Council considered necessary at the time to mark with severity his sense of the serious errors into which Mr. Leeds was betrayed in his judgment on that case.

3. His Excellency in Council did so however with regret, for he was fully aware of the general high character for zeal and ability borne by Mr. Leeds.

4. The orders of the Secretary of State now received so entirely vindicate the interests of public justice that His Excellency in Council is of opinion that it is no longer necessary to continue the punishment under which Mr. Leeds is suffering.

5. In accordance therefore with the recommendation of the High Court, supported by the Lieutenant-Governor in your predecessor's letter No. 610 A, dated 15th August last, I am directed to say that the Governor General in Council is pleased to remove the restriction placed on Mr. Leeds' promotion, and you are at liberty to place him in charge of a district as soon as a suitable opportunity offers.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

BEAUTY OF ENGLISHWOMEN.

(*Daily News.*)

A FRENCH author, M. Xavier Aubryet, has made, and has announced to his countrymen, the discovery that Englishwomen possess supreme beauty and charm. Compliments are rarely disagreeable, but M. Aubryet's compliment is meant, we fear, to hurt the feelings of a neighbouring people. He protests against the injustice of Frenchmen who call all blue-eyed people German, and who have even found out lately that "Charlemagne was a Hohenzollern." We would forgive these patriots a great deal for the sake of the germ of truth in the statement about Charlemagne, but M. Aubryet is so carried away with admiration of English beauty, and so certain that such loveliness can have nothing Teutonic in it, that he shuts his eyes to the facts of history. An abyss, he cries, separates the English and Germans; the English are religious, the Germans atheists; the English are a people of gentlemen, the Prussians a race of corporals. France, too, had her *petit caporal*, of whom she was proud, but, after all, it is the beauty of English ladies and not of English gentlemen that captivates this panegyrist. Englishwomen, he declares, do not walk; "they glide with a triumphal grace, like swans across a lake, or clouds across the blue." This is not the view of the author of "Childe Harold," whose right to give an opinion M. Aubryet will admit. Lord Byron kept these praises and this eulogium of the poetry of motion for the Spanish ladies, and especially for those of Cadiz. If our countrywomen really do advance with a grace which is "swanlike," as the young object of Mr. Winkle's affections said of skating, upon the boots manufactured by the countrymen of M. Aubryet, they deserve the praise of having surmounted difficulties. A peg of about three inches in height, in the middle of the foot, is the Parisian bootmaker's view of the ideal shape of the human heel. The *Journal des Débats* was lately at some pains to show that the Parisian bootmaker was mistaken in this view, and in the whole art of his trade. Perhaps it is because French ladies are the victims of an absurd fashion, to which all Englishwomen have not yet given in, that Englishwomen move like clouds across the blue. From the shoes used in the game of lawn tennis, to the thick boots in which the Alps, or Scotch or Welsh peaks are scaled, Englishwomen generally use the right sort of each article in the right place. Their countrymen may not have observed that, as a consequence, their movements possess a "triumphal grace," but it is agreeable to learn that that is how it strikes a stranger. When M. Aubryet goes on and declares that the feet of Germans are "invasifs," and that, whenever it is a question about large feet, the Germanic soil has a right to priority, it does not become a neutral people to make any remark. Heine, who was a German, speaks of a work, illustrated with plates, in "elephant folio, on feet in general; on elephants' feet; on the feet of the ladies of "Gottingen." If a native writes like this, a foreigner and a foeman may be allowed the French revenge of his little joke.

M. Aubryet, unlike most of his countrymen, is ready to pardon to English beauty, English taste in dress. With many Frenchmen he thinks that the tastes of his country women is supreme in this matter. Looking at French ladies as French artists depict them and at the heaps of flimsy frippery of every shade and hue under Heaven which some foreign painters find a perverse pleasure in reproducing on canvas, we might doubt whether taste in France is so excellent after all. The woman's tailor who is, or was, a person of importance in Paris, was an Englishman, and his existence, otherwise of infinitesimal interest, goes to prove that men, when they give their minds to it, can order these matters better than women—even than Frenchwomen. M. Aubryet declares that our wives and sisters dress badly. A Frenchman, he says, must "learn to recognise their natural grace, in spite of the mass of glaring colours in which they delight to array themselves," red dresses trimmed with gold, *jupes* of Heavens own blue, violet neck-tie and so forth. Perhaps this raiment, like the swanlike grace, will be a novelty to Englishmen, who may have observed nothing of the kind. But it is instructive to learn that this is how it strikes a stranger. The English "Mees" in fact, is still a mysterious being in the eyes of Frenchmen who know nothing of English society. At times they was angry with her colonies, and insular want of appreciation. They see her at hotel dinners, flanked by parents and brothers, and as far removed from them as if she were still protected by the gates of some garden in a London square. Irritated by her coldness and distance, they design like Cruikshank caricatures of the horse headed British female, with prominent gums, unheard-of teeth, corkscrew ringlets, a huge straw hat, and a plaid shawl. They maintain that her whole conversation consists of the shibboleth, "Oh, how shocking." Then they regret, and pour forth palinodes like those of M. Aubryet, and panegyrics in which the intention is laudable; though the praise may miss its mark. Meanwhile the object of all this notice is serenely unconscious of the censure and the praise.

From very early times the people of countries and of districts have had strong views as to the supreme beauty of their own women, as of the supreme courage of their men. If one analyses the meaning of the titles of races, and of their dominions, the former often denotes literally "the people," and the latter "the land of the people." There is no other people, and no other land worth mentioning, and the same sort of view is taken of the relative loveliness of foreign and domestic fair. Thus it is never easy to know whether there is any foundation of truth in the proverbs and sayings which claim peculiar beauty for the members of one race, or the inhabitants of one district. Generally mere patriotism is at the foundation of such boasts. Thus Burns says of Ayr, that no town can surpass it "for honest men and bonny lasses," an opinion which finds its limits at the "marches" of the burgh. English tourists, resident in a certain German capital, have been known to say that they did not see one "plain" woman during their stay, meaning thereby the very reverse of a compliment. The town of Arles, in France, has an old-established fame for the beauty of its women, which may probably rest on the patriotic self-assertion of the natives. "Irish eyes" have been praised with a secular fervour, which looks as if the mere neighbourhood of Lord Beaconsfield's "melancholy ocean" had had its effect on the Celtic organ of vision. A large town in the West of England, again, has been called the "City of the Plain," and there is, we believe, a local tradition to the effect that Queen Elizabeth on a Royal progress was painfully struck by the absence of beauty, and that she made a present to the women of the City by way of compensation. The fame of Circassian loveliness has been secured by the existence of an obvious standard. The Circassian girls are trained up to take what a lady novelist calls "the first step in a man's good grace," and certainly in a Turk's, namely, to be plump. In one case only, the Greek, can we be sure that the noblest grace and charm were so common as to be practically universal. The faces and limbs scratched by some poor potter on a mortuary vase or lecythus, the forms moulded in the clay of Tanagra, figures of the size of drawing-room ornaments, are all instinct with ideal beauty, which apparently must have really existed. M. Aubryet ought to transfer to the departed beauties the compliment he pays to Englishwomen, that "in their presence life assumes a fresh nobility."

ENGLAND'S "MORAL SUPPORT."

(*Truth.*)

[*The following is a free translation of some verses which have appeared in an Italian Journal.*]

THE English wrapped up in their own self-esteem,
Dictate to the world with assurance supreme.
For a high-sounding phrase they are ne'er at a loss,
Like a bone to a dog their good counsel they toss;
What is worse, they oft arrogant promises make,
Which instead of fulfilling they treachrously break;
And when the duped nations complain, they retort
"Oh, we only intended our 'Moral Support!'"

Which means that in turbulent crowd they will meet,
And talk in a fashion that's most indiscreet;
That they'll pass resolutions, they'll stamp and they'll cheer:
That they'll sign long petitions, an ocean of beer.
They will weep, if you like, for the suff'rers oppress,
And gloat o'er their tortures with infinite zest;
But 'tis hard to discover how much of this sort
Can help, though it may be all of their "Moral Support!"

We'll admit that this British invention is cheap
For it costs really nothing to bellow and weep;
The supply is exported with such a free hand,
So let oppressed always ready to meet the demand.
That they should be sacred nations take heed to the fact,
For some time in their trouble may know how to act;
Therefore as to England for aid they resort,
She'll furnish them merely with "Moral Support!"

'Twas thus that she answered Italia's plea,
When she turned on her tyrants, resolved to be free;
And prayed her ally, who had urged her to rise,
To help her to seize on the glorious prize.
"Bravely done," England cried, as she rattled her cash,
"But come, don't you think that you've been rather rash?
"We can't with a people so desp'rate consor',
"But, stay, we will give you our 'Moral Support!'"

One would think, as this answer's frequently made,
That this "Moral Support" meant some material aid;
That at its mere mention whole armies would fly,
And fortresses fall when they heard it was nigh;
That 'twould change the result of a hardly-fought field,
And cause cruel tyrants to falter and yield;
As a fact though, we've never heard e'en of a fort,
Or a gun that's been silenced by "Moral Support!"

Poor Poland knows this to her bitterest pain,
For did she not trust in its virtue in vain?
She thought that when England cried "I am your friend!"
That she on material help could depend;
Not aware that 'twas growing a common event
For England to say so when nothing was meant;
And that her brute people were trying, in short,
To pay friendship's debts with their "Moral Support!"

But she learned it at last, and she learned it past doubt,
For 'twas graved on her back by the Muscovite's knout.
She learned it, but not till her bravest and best
Had found in the grave from their troubles a rest.
She learned it, but not till the conqueror's thrall
Had clothed the doomed country as though with a pall,
And torture and misery joined to exhort
Her to never again trust to "Moral Support!"

Little Denmark was duped in the self-same mean way,
When she pluckily held two great nations at bay.
"Hold out!" whispered England, "and be not afraid,
"Hold your own and we quickly will come to your aid."
So Denmark held on, and fought bravely and well,
And the blood of her children flowed fast at Duppel,
Till compelled to the English for help to resort,
She was told that they only meant "Moral Support!"

And 'tis "Moral Support" that was mostly to blame,
For the Turkish excesses, too frightful to name.
Had the Ottomans not thought it still at their back,
The Bulgarians they never had dared to attack;
And Europe had then, perhaps, been spared the sad tale,
Which causes the heart of the strongest to quail;
For it had to be told, 'cause the Turks would distort
The meaning of Englishmen's "Moral Support!"

And when, all too late, England altered her note,
And flaw, so to speak, at the Ottoman's throat,
When from hundreds of platforms she ranted and raved,—
By the way, not a life by the hubbub was saved,—
When her Radicals shouted as loud as they could,
That Mahommedans' sins made all Christians good—
Then again with a loud Pharasaical snort,
She offered the Servians her "Moral Support!"

They of course were defeated, and next in their stead,
The Russians have been most completely misled,
For the sound of the raving, the hoot, and the bawl,
Had reached to Livadia from Exeter Hall.
And mistaking its bray, Alexander, forsooth,
Commanded his army to form on the Pruth;
And then went light-hearted to rejoin his court,
Convinced that he had England's "Moral Support!"

A truce to the Moral Support, then we cry,
For 'tis time that a sham that's so dang'rous should die;
Or it survive, then besotted with pelf;
Let England reserve it—she'll want it herself;
For as certain as Fate there is coming a day
When the greatness of England shall all pass away,
When she, in her turn, will her old friend exhort
For help, and be promised their "Moral Support!"

Time was when her name was a symbol of power,
When at England's stern bidding a tyrant would cower;
Time was when she fought without counting th'price,
If her cause was but righteous she never thought twice;
Then the weak and the helpless could count on her aid,
And the strong to do evil was sorely afraid;
And despots were warned their misdeeds would extort
Something more to be dreaded than "Moral Support!"

But when a foul wrong is committed to-day,
England does not attack it, unless it will pay;
Is tyranny rife? do the down-trodden call?
Then she holds noisy meetings and—well, that is all.
Till, mistrusted at first, she at length is despised,
And Europe's contempt is no longer disguised;
But open the sneer is in city and court,
At England, and her precious "Moral Support!"

THE WEAKER SIDES OF HUMAN NATURE.

("*Cynic*," *in Indian Daily News.*)

CHURCH-GOING for many centuries has been a fashionable method of spending some hours every Sunday, and of late years it has spread until we see young people devoting many of their very early hours to services, the outcome of which, after much endeavour to fathom, we find upon examination, really resulting in very little earnestness. There may be, perhaps, much enthusiasm introduced, but of actual knowledge gained or cultivation of heart or mind, we fail to discover the slightest trace. How many go to church through habit—would as soon think of going without their regular meal as omitting to go to church. How many husbands and wives, with the last words of a quarrel on their lips, enter the should-be-sacred doors, only to renew their bitter words when the service is at an end, and yet if met or overtaken by their friends, how bland the smile and cheery the conversation! How many, with devout looks and audible repetitions of their prayers, leave the sacred edifice to renew their uncharitableness and, with a smile of apparent charity, have few generous thoughts for other mer. How few female minds are free from being engrossed in the thought of how Mrs. So-and-So is dressed, what new millinery surrounds her, or what new colour reigns, and yet no leaving the church, when perchance the curate crosses their path, how much the sermon is admired, and how good we would be in the estimation of our teachers. How many a long face is drawn upon the peccadillos of others being discussed, when the very sins or shortcomings are of every day occurrence with ourselves.

Another class of the religious humbug is to be found amongst the dismal, strict sabbatarians, the individual whose presence is most depressing, whose every look bespeaks a misery, and whose influence amongst his associates is decidely not such as to produce a vast amount of cordiality or good will: the holy horror with which he views the most innocent amusements on the sabbath is melancholy in the extreme, he would have all men brought to a knowledge of the light that is within him, but his dismal mind deters even those inclined to seriousness from becoming such a sad specimen of humanity. These are the individuals whose views are petty and invisible; but when intimately known, have we never noticed her also a lack of principles, and a vast amount of humbug?

In our endeavour to be charitable we have omitted, what must have been experienced by a large section of society, the "cold-blanket effect a certain class of persons produce on society from the persistent manner in which they make it apparent that they are not as other men are: many must have observed the depressing influence such men have on the spirits, how the conversation is lulled upon their entrance into a room, or turned in the channel mostly cultivated by the worthy teacher; but all feel the loss of perfect freedom, and, if they would but honestly confess it, would rather he had not joined their circle.

We have not mentioned the canny Scotchman; we have met some admirable specimens of this type of humbug, and have been favoured with long dissertations on the vanity of all things, but we must confess that the canny Scotchmen have, as a rule, turned out jovial companions, able in the aftermath to tell just as good a story as our wildest college chums.

Many more instances might be cited, but it is unnecessary to enlarge upon this subject here; by-and-bye we shall have a few words to say on other classes of humbugs we have met in this little world of ours.

BANKS.

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40	" 1,000	" 47 5 0	" 99 9 0
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